

THE SITUATION OF WOMEN IN INDIA

Since the launching of the International Women's Decade in 1975, many groups committed to the cause of women have sprung up all over India. Women's issues are being discussed in various circles. Women's organisations have succeeded, to a great extent, in giving voice to the problems affecting women and influencing policy decisions. People all over the world have come to the realisation that women's liberation is central to the whole process of development and that women should become subjects and participants in the process.

Despite the proliferation of women's groups, the status and role of Indian women continues to be more or less the same. The concept of liberation has not really gripped the majority of our female population. They are still silent victims of oppression in the socio-economic field and within the family.

Struggle against discrimination of women has been going on right from the beginning. The 19th century reform movements helped to some extent to wipe out evils like female infanticide, child marriage, sati. History has also documented the militant participation of women in various political struggles like the national freedom struggle, the Telengana uprising, anti-price rise movements etc. Participation in these has led to a new consciousness among women. But it failed to bring about any qualitative change in the status of women. Subjugation of women within the family, unemployment, discrepancy in wages, illiteracy, and crimes against women are still very much part of our society.

Even after 39 years of independence less than a fifth of our female population can be called literate. The majority of them are outside the reach of formal education. The drop-outs are larger among girls. They are compelled to discontinue in favour of the boys. Women are thus deprived of a vital means of achieving independence and equality.

Unemployment is very high among women in India. According to the 1971 census, of the 264 million women in India, 107.8 million were unemployed and 15.1 million under-employed. In the case of female employment, even the constitutional directive regarding equal pay for equal work is flouted. Women workers, especially in the unorganised sector, are subjected to all sorts of exploitation and harrassment at the work place. Laws regarding establishment of creches, provision of maternity benefits etc. are violated by the employers.

The institutions of marriage and family also have become means of subjugating women. Families perpetuate the value of male superiority. Women are regarded as an appendage of the husband's property. They are subjected at all phases of their lives to the whims and fancies of their male counterparts. According to the Law of Manu, "In childhood a woman must be subject to her father, in youth to her husband and when her lord is dead, to her sons. A woman must never be independent". Epics, puranas, social norms and moral codes are used to reinforce the traditional image of woman as submissive and servile.

The Dowry system as it exists today has reduced marriage to a barter. Much bargaining takes place in the marriage market. Economic considerations have become the basis of human relationships. The lives of many young women are ruined because of this. The parents find it extremely difficult to meet the evergrowing demand for dowry. In recent years about 2000 women were burnt to death in Delhi alone because they could not bring enough dowry. The Dowry Prohibition Act has proved ineffective. Social legislations will help only if it is coupled with public education and awareness building.

The media in India has been projecting women as sex objects and decorative pieces. They are reduced to commodities by the advertising companies. Commercialisation of sex takes place in art and literature also, particularly in fiction and films. It evades the real issues being raised by any women's organisation.

Crimes against women like wife-beating, rape, physical and mental torture are on the increase. The landlords and the police join in assaulting harijan and tribal women.

Women are thus subjected to social, economic and cultural inequalities and oppression. An ongoing struggle in all these fields is required to bring about any change in the position of women in India. To start with, women should become conscious of their position in the present society and their potential to change it. A counter-culture as against the culture of domination and unequal relationship is to be developed.

The aim of women's movements should be to get an equal place in society. Struggles against all forms of exploitation should go hand in hand with the struggles against the root causes of the problems in the existing system. Only then, can we hope for a just society.

INTRODUCTION

KANTHAMMA is an experiential story of a woman construction worker presented in the form of an illustrated booklet.

In a country like India where the literacy rate is very low, the method of dissemination of information becomes crucial. More creative use has to be made of illustrated materials which would leave a deeper impression in the minds of the readers. This booklet is intended as a response to the current inadequacy of simple and useful material meant to raise the consciousness of women.

This is our second attempt at initiating innovative methodologies towards greater understanding of social issues. The first of the Series, **Shiva's plight** — **Story of a Child Worker** was well received and has inspired groups to take up the cause of child labourers.

KANTHAMMA highlights problems specific to the working women. Narrating the dreary routine of her daily existence, it raises many crucial issues confronted by women in this male-dominated and class society.

Hopefully, this booklet would open discussion on the ways and means of overcoming the obstacles hindering the socio-economic and cultural development of women. It hopes to serve women's groups and other action groups in identifying problems and formulating programmes.

This booklet could be adapted and revised in accordance with the specific needs and problems of each area.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET?

- * Form women's study circles and initiate discussions on the issues raised here.
- ★ Use this as a study document to create awareness among women regarding their own problems.
- ★ Organise women's action groups to fight against specific cases of oppression.

Send your comments, suggestions and write for copies to:

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KANTHAMMA

TEXT: J.N. SITA

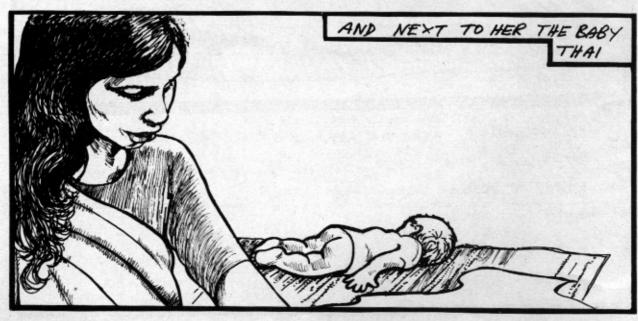
ILLUSTRATIONS: MITHRADIR



KANTHAMMA WOKE UP WITH A START AND KWEW
IMMEDIATELY THAT SHE HAD OVERSLEPT. THE SUN WAS
UP AND THE BELLS FROM THE NEARBY CHURCH WERE
RINGING















SHE WENT OVER IN HER MIND OTHER POSSIBILITIES OF PROCURING WATER TO COOK WITH. THE WELL IN THE CHURCH WAS FAR AWAY. THE BABY MIGHT WAKE IN THE MEANTIME. PARVATHI COULD GO BUT SHE WAS TOO SMALL TO CARRY THE BINDIGE ALL THE WAY BACK. SHE DECIDED TO GO HERSELF AND GO QUICKLY.



SHE RAN ALL THE WAY TO THE CHURCH WELL



SHE WENT TO THE WELL AND PULLED THE ROPE. THE BINDIGE FELL HY WITH A SPLASH.











KANTHAMMA BROKE INTO A RUN WHEN SHE LEFT THE HOUSE. SHE WAS ALREADY LATE.



SHE COULD NOT SEE ANY OF THE OTHERS AT THE PLACE WHERE THE TEMPO USUALLY STOPPED

IF SHE MISSED THE TEMPO SHE WOULD HAVE TO PAY THE BUS

FARE - AND GET A SHOUT FROM THE CONTRACTOR.

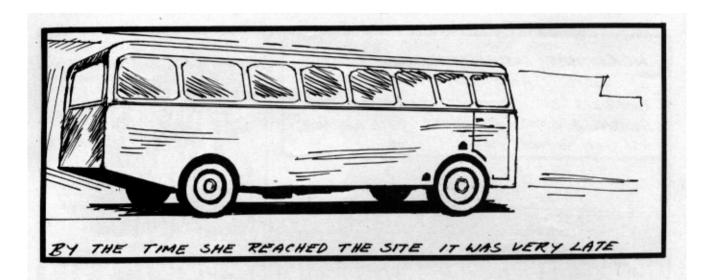


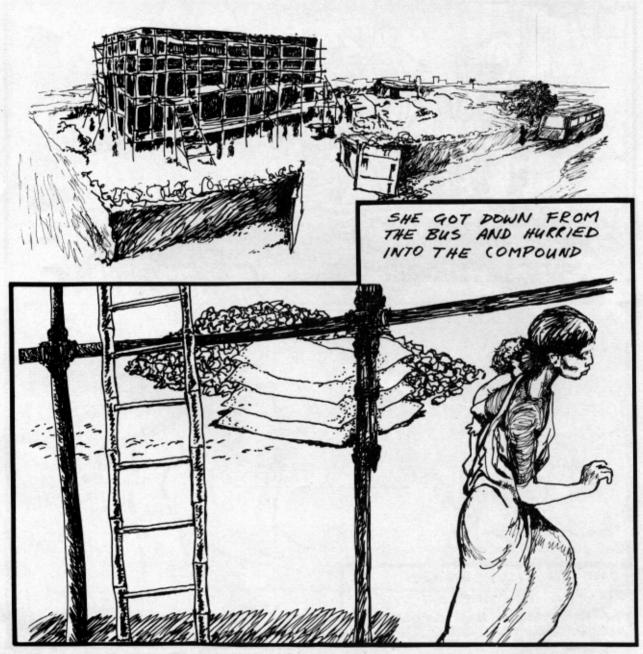


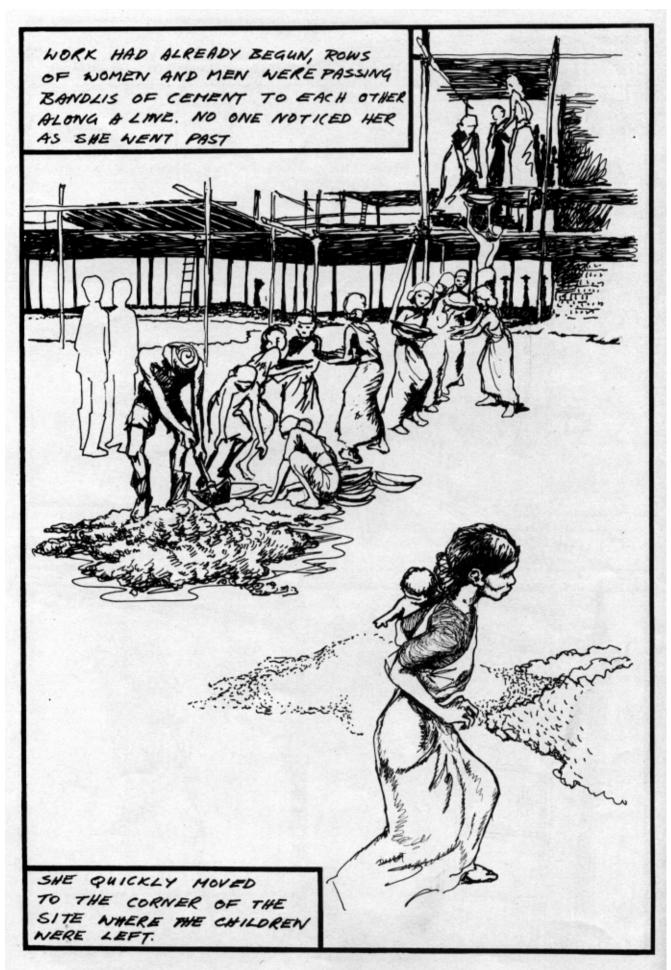
KANTHAMMA WAITED FOR THEBUS MEANWHILE THE CITY WAS COMMY ALME . THERE SEEMED TO BE SO MANY WOMEN, ALL RUSHING TO WORK







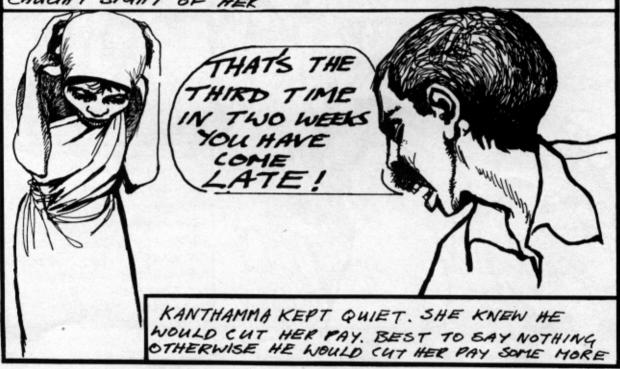




SHE MADE A LITTLE ROOM FOR THAT. THERE SHE WOULD HAVE TO STAY UNTIL KANTHAMMA FINISHED WORK



SHE WRAPPED A PIECE OF CLOTH AROUND HER HEAD AND STARTED MOVING TOWARDS HER PLACE IN THE LINE BUT NOT BEFORE THE CONTRACTOR CAUGHT SIGHT OF HER



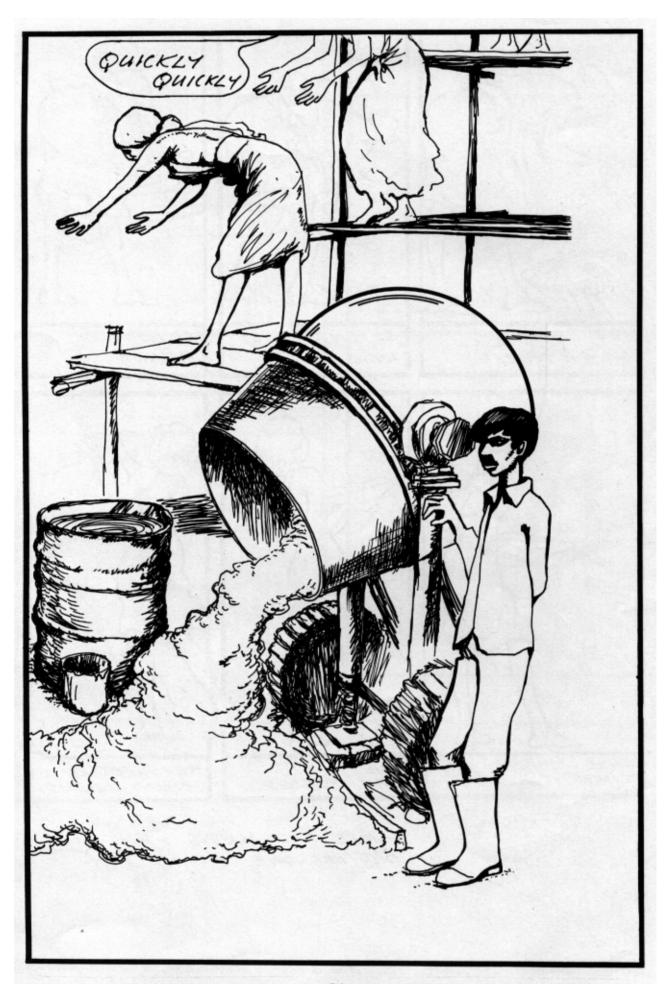






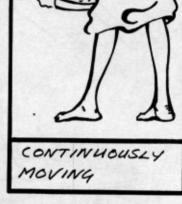


THE WOMEN MOVED QUICKLY. IF THEY DIDN'T REACH THE QUOTA BY THE END OF THE DAY, THEIR PAY WOULD BE CUT. OME / COME! THE MASONS HAVE TO WAIT FOR THE CEMENT, YOU WILL HAVE TO WAIT FOR THE WAGES

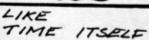










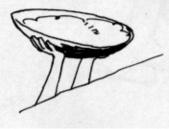


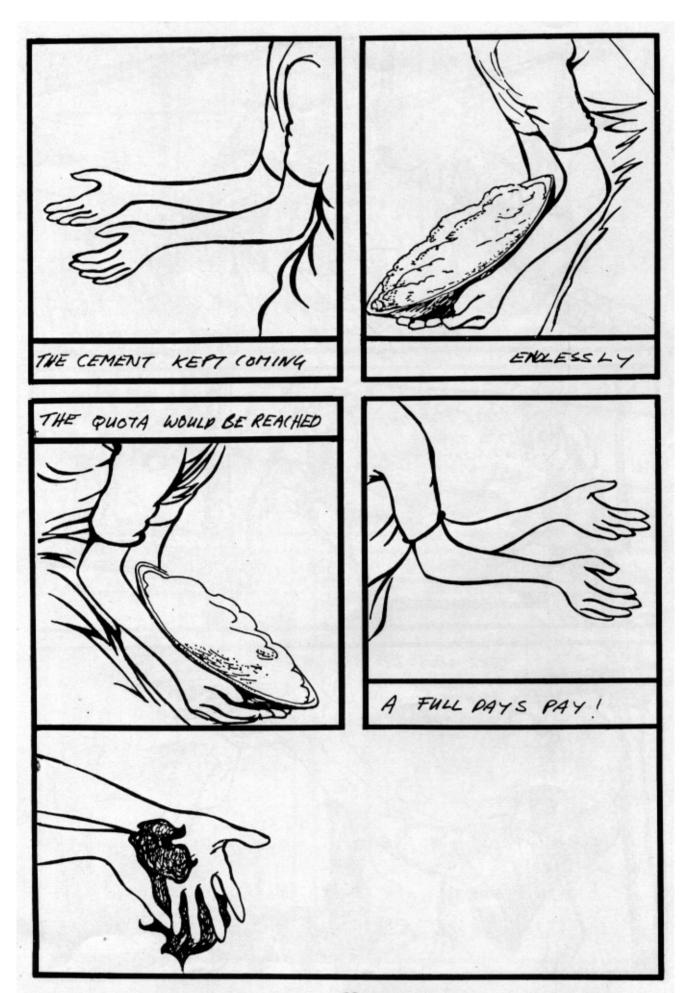


PASSED



THERE WAS ALWAYS ANOTHER ONE.



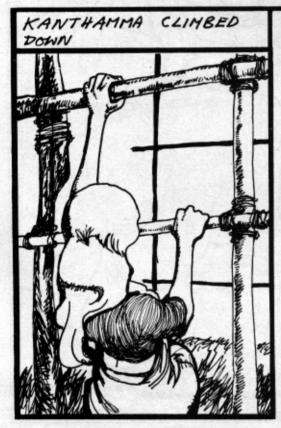




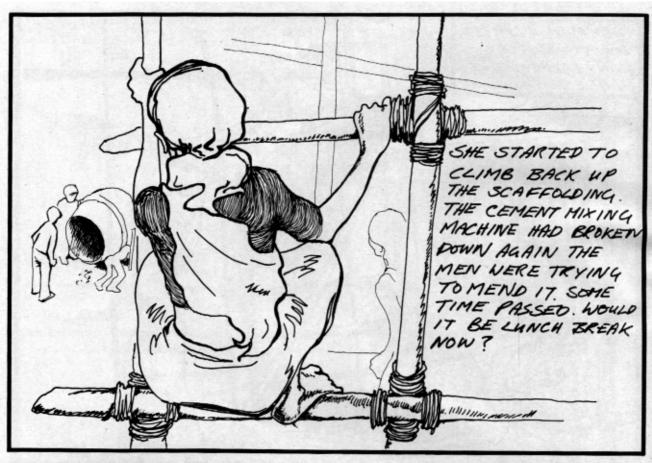


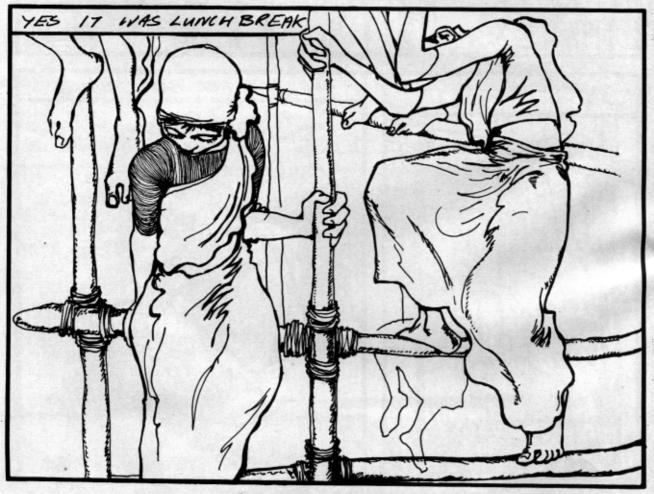


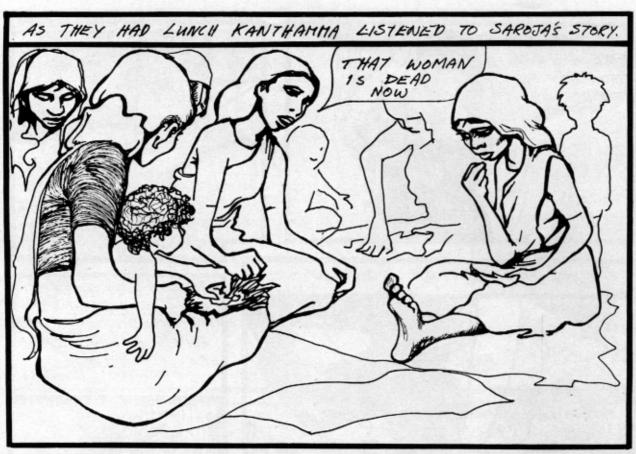


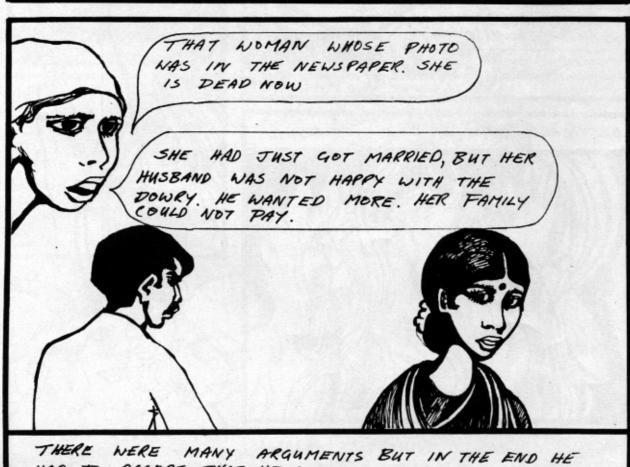










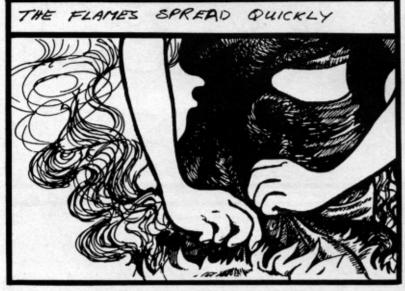


HAD . TO ACCEPT THAT HE WOULD NOT GET ANY MORE MONEY.

THEN THERE WAS AN ACCIDENT.







EVENTUALLY

SHE BEAT ON THE DOOR AND SHOUTED AND SCREAMED. BUT NOBODY HEARD HER.





SHE DIED IN THE FLAMES.



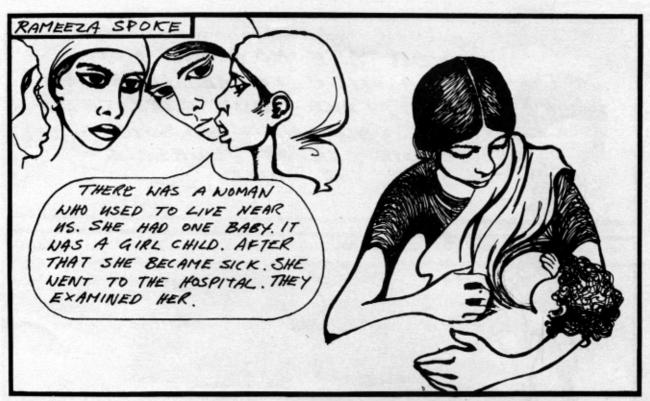
BUT PEOPLE SAY

THAT IT WAS NOT AN ACCIDENT.

THEY SAY HE POURED KEROSENE

OVER HER, SET HER ALIGHT AND LOCKED THE

DOOR—









YOU ARE NO MORE USE
AS A WIFE TO ME. LEAVE MY
HOUSE, TAKE YOUR GIRL CHILD
WITH YOU AND FIND SOME WAY
TO DISPOSE OF YOURSELF
AND THE CHILD.







IT WAS THE CONTRACTOR.



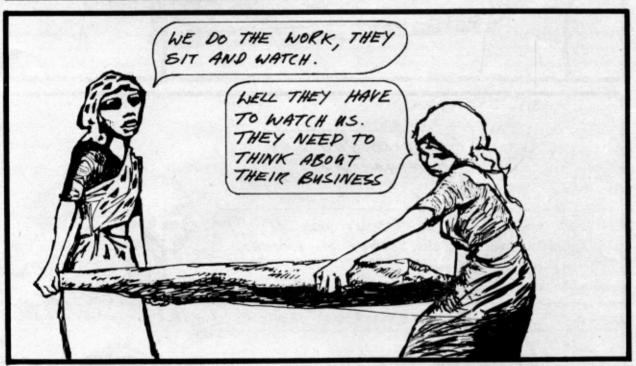
AT FIRST THE WORK WAS HARD. KANTHAMMAS ARMS WERE ACHING. ONE LORRY LOAD OF PAVING SLABS TO BE MOVED. AFTER SOME TIME SHE GOT USED TO 17













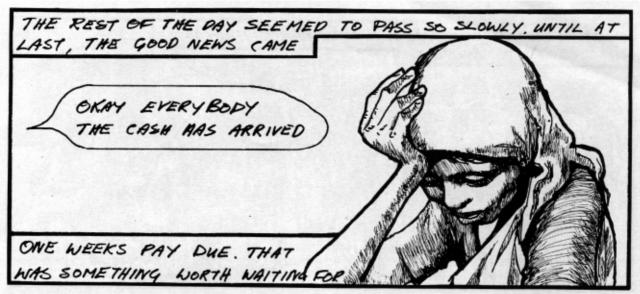




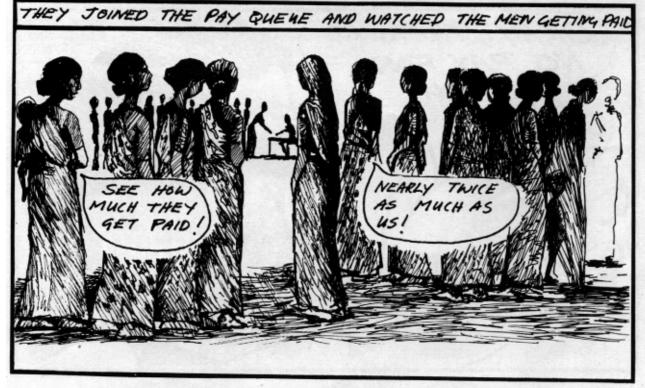


BUT KANTHAMMA THOUGHT CAREFULLY ABOUT ALL THAT RUKMINI HAD SAID TO HER



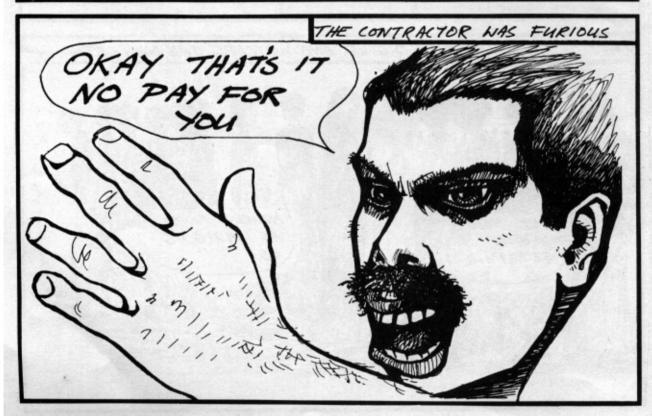












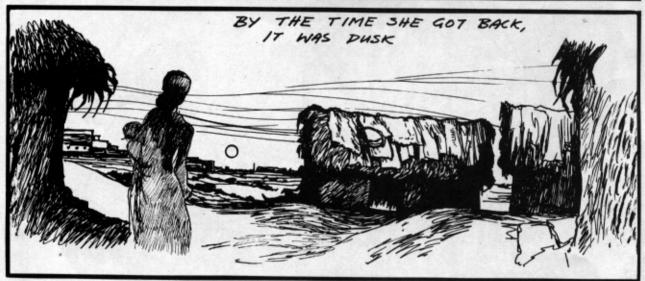






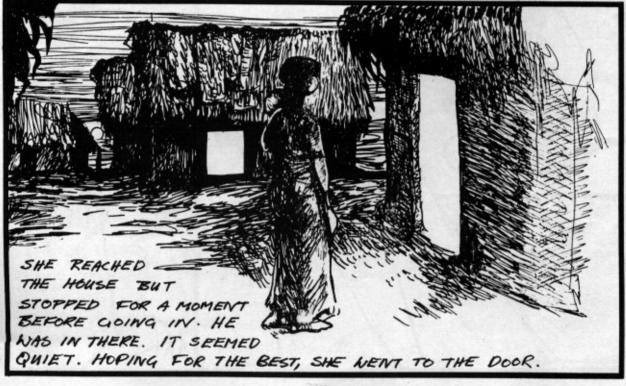


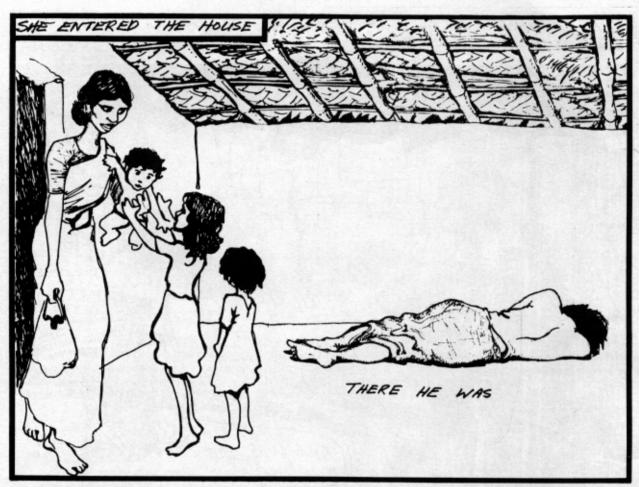


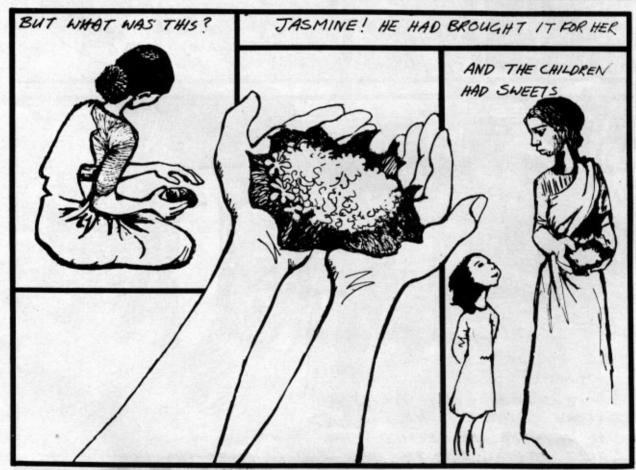


SHE STOPPED TO PICK UP A FEW PROVISIONS AND SOME SWEETS FOR THE CHILDREN. LAKSHMIAMMA WAS THERE







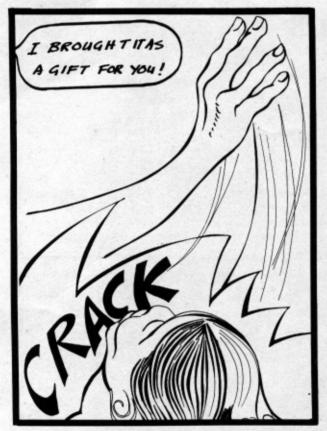
















SHE LAY THERE FOR SOME TIME GAZING AT THE LITTLE JASMINE FLOWER STAINED WITH HER OWN BLOOD. WAS THIS A DREAM? THE SOUND OF HIS ANGRY VOICE REMINDED HER IT WAS REAL AND THE NOSE BLEED WAS REAL TOO, BUT STILL IT FELT LIKE A DREAM. HE COULDN'T HURT HER ANYMORE. SHE DIDN'T CARE THIS HAD HAPPENED TOO MANY TIMES. THERE WOULD COME A DAY WHEN SHE WOULD FIND A WAY TO FIGHT BACK SHE KNEW SHE HAD THE STRENGTH. A STRENGTH FAR GREATER THAN PHYSICAL STRENGTH